

WEATHER FORECAST:
Overcast, Cool Tonight
(Full Report on Page Two)

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PRICE ONE CENT.

PRESIDENT SIGNS DECLARATION OF WAR U. S. ARMED FORCES SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS IN ALL HARBORS AND DETAIN THE CREWS

MILK DEALERS BREAKING LAW

Police Court Prosecutions Fail
to Result in Convictions
of Offenders.

ONLY ONE FOUND GUILTY

Question of Jurisdiction Inter-
jected, With Postponements,
Recorded on Docket.

TIMES TO PUBLISH OFFENDERS' NAMES

In order that the people of
Washington may know dealers who
are violating the health regula-
tions, The Times will publish the
names of such dealers whenever
the Health Department files in-
formation against them in the Dis-
trict courts.

To protect people of the District
from unclean and unsanitary milk,
Congress in 1895 enacted a law pro-
viding that no milk should be brought
or sent into the District without a
permit from the Health Department.
Although this law has been on the
statute books since that time, and
there have been numerous violations
of it, an investigation on the part of
the Times fails to show that one of-
fender has been punished in all the
twelve years.

The Times finds that during the
last year, and even during the last
two weeks, shipments of milk have
been brought into the District from
unlicensed farms and sold.

Dealers in Washington bring in
milk from unlicensed farms whenever
there is a shortage of milk from
properly licensed sources, and because
of the failure to punish them under
the existing law they have recently
grown more and more inclined to
violate it.

Warnings Proved Effective.
Until three or four years ago,
Health Department officials assert,
violations of the law were compara-
tively few and notice to the offender
that proceedings would be instituted
against him had resulted in prompt
correction of the practice.

More recently, however, a question
of jurisdiction as to which branch
of the Police Court the offenders
should be punished has been used
by attorneys representing offenders
to prevent punishment, and cases
prosecuted by the Health Department
have been continued indefinitely with-
out a single offender being punished.

This has resulted in wholesale vio-
lations of the law, and a growing
attitude on the part of the offenders
to ignore the Health Department reg-
ulations altogether.

While the inspectors of the Health
Department have repeatedly filed in-
formation in the Police Court against
milk dealers who brought in unlic-
ensed milk, only comparatively few
of them have appeared on the docket
of the Police Court, and every one of
these has been continued indefinitely.
(Continued on Eighth Page.)

U. S. PHONE BILL REVIVED

Pomerene Reintroduces Measure
With War Phases Emphasized.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio today re-
introduced in the Senate the bill au-
thorizing the Postoffice Department
to acquire and extend the telephone
system of the District.

The bill is the same as the one in-
troduced in the House last Congress
by David J. Lewis. It has been re-
ferred to the District Committee.

New importance is given the bill
by the fact that one of its purposes
is to insure the Government complete
control of telephone communication
in safeguarding its military and ex-
ecutive affairs at the seat of govern-
ment. This becomes of special im-
portance now that war has begun.

GERMANS WARNED TO KEEP MOUTHS SHUT

If German subjects in the Dis-
trict "obey the law and keep their
mouths shut," the Department of
Justice will not molest them, Dis-
trict Attorney John E. Laskey and
United States Marshal Maurice
Spain announced today.

The two officials early this
morning received instructions
from Attorney General Gregory
how to proceed in dealing with
German residents of the District.

The full text follows:
"You are hereby directed to give
full publicity to the following
statement:

"No German alien enemy in this
country who has not hitherto been
implicated in plots against the in-
terests of the United States, need
have any fear of action by the De-
partment of Justice so long as he
observes the following warning:
"Obey the law; keep your
mouth shut."

"Respectfully,
"T. W. GREGORY,
"Attorney General."

KENTUCKIAN NAMED TO SUCCEED PUGH

Robert Hardison, of Department
of Justice, to Preside in
Police Court.

Robert Hardison, of Kentucky, today
was nominated by President Wilson
to succeed James L. Pugh, as one of
the two judges of the Police Court of
the District of Columbia. Judge
Pugh's term expired March 30, 1916.

Mr. Hardison has been employed in
the customs division of the Depart-
ment of Justice in New York city. Be-
fore assuming that duty he was an as-
sistant to magistrate's attorney at
Murfreesboro, Okla. He has never re-
sided in Washington.

Now 45 Years Old.
Mr. Hardison, who is forty-five
years old, was born in Lewisburg,
Logan county, Ky. He attended Bethel
College at Russellville, Ky., and stud-
ied law there. He began the practice
of law at Russellville, and subse-
quently moved to Greenville, Ky.,
which he now claims as his legal
residence.

The nomination of Mr. Hardison
was urged by Senator Ollie James and
Congressman Robert V. Thomas, both
of Kentucky. They both praised Mr.
Hardison today as an able lawyer
and well qualified to perform the
duties of a Police Court judge.

The term of the Police Court judge
is six years, and the salary is \$3,000.
Judge Pugh, who for more than a
year has served in a hold-over ca-
pacity, completed his seventh year
on the local bench last Monday, hav-
ing been appointed by President Taft
on April 2, 1909.

Long at Police Court.
Prior to his appointment he was
for nineteen years Assistant Cor-
poration Counsel of the District, and
has been officially connected with
the Police Court for more than twenty-
six years.

Having been a resident of the
National Capital for more than forty
years, and identified with its govern-
ment during the greater part of that
time, Judge Pugh is probably as well
informed as to its needs and con-
ditions as any person in the District.
He expects to resume the practice
of law after his successor has been
confirmed and sworn into office.

SUCCEEDS CONE JOHNSON

Lester H. Woolsey, of New York,
New State Department Solicitor.

President Wilson today nominated
Lester Hood Woolsey, of New York,
to be solicitor for the State Depart-
ment to succeed Cone Johnson, who
resigned.

Mr. Woolsey is a member of the
New York bar, and has been a resi-
dent of New York for many years.
He was formerly a partner in the
law firm of Woolsey, Smith & Co.,
and was given his first citizenship pa-
per in this country in 1912.

SEE NO HOPE OF END OF STRIKE

Commissioners Will So Reply
to the Renewed Appeal
of Men.

REFER TO PAST FAILURES

Union Officials Allege Company
Has Had Heavy Money
Losses.

Renewed efforts to secure through
the Commissioners a settlement of
the street railway strike was made
by the striking employees of the Wash-
ington Railway and Electric Com-
pany today.

Commissioner Newman said after
receiving the communication that in
view of the fact that all the efforts
exercised by him and his associates to
prevent and later arbitrate the strike
had been rejected by the company
that no success could be hoped for
now. He indicated that such would
be the nature of the Commissioners'
reply to the strikers.

In a letter signed by George A.
Wilbur, president of the strikers' union,
and other strikers signing
themselves "a committee of locked-
out employees of the Washington Rail-
way and Electric Company," the men
submitted the following proposal:

Seek Agreement.
"We renew all the offers we have
heretofore made through you to this
company, and we authorize you to
say to this company that we will ac-
cept from your commission, with the
agreement of the company, any deci-
sion you may make as to whether or
not we should have a contract with
the company, and if we should, what
kind of a contract we may have."

"We also authorize you to say to
the company that we will accept the
decision of the President of the
United States, if the company refuses
to accept your commission as an arbi-
trating body."

"Failing in this, we authorize you
to say to the company that we will
accept an agreement similar to the
one made by the Capital Traction
Company with its employees, with the
same grade of wages and the same
working conditions."

"If all these should fail, we are
willing to accept a committee of Sen-
ators and Representatives in Congress,
and will abide by their decision upon
the subject matters stated above."

Declares Situation a Lockout.
In another part of the lengthy
statement sent to the Commissioners
the committee representing the men
said:

"We did not strike; we were locked
out, because we would not surrender
our constitutional, American privilege
of getting together to improve our
conditions and increase our wages."
Another paragraph reads as fol-
lows:

"We do not believe it a very pa-
triotic spectacle when war has been
declared upon our country to have
the president of the largest street
railway company in the capital of the
nation importing strike breakers and
German spies to man the cars of the
company in order to subjugate us and
to put us under the absolute domina-
tion and control of a man who is try-
ing to commercialize patriotism and
deprive us of the rights which every
American citizen should enjoy."

At the headquarters of the em-
ployees' union today the company's
statement that five of its barns are
now free of imported strike breakers
and are being manned by regular em-
ployees was denied. The strikers also
said the company still has several
hundred strike breakers from New
York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and
other cities on the cars on all its
lines.

TO ENLARGE NAVAL STATIONS.

Enlargement of all naval training
stations is to be effected at once, the
Navy Department announced today.
The station at Lak Bluff, Ill., will be
one of the first to be enlarged.

U. S. FORMALLY DECLARES WAR

Wilson Affixes Signature to
Declaration Adopted by
Congress.

ARMY AND NAVY ADVISED

Whistles Proclaim News to
Cheering Crowds as Nation
Enters War.

President Wilson at 1:15 o'clock this
afternoon signed the joint resolution
of Congress, declaring a state of war
to exist between the United States
and Germany.

At that moment the United imme-
diately went on a war basis.
As the President's pen swept across
the engrossed parchment with a firm
stroke, Lieut. Commander Byron Mc-
Candless, U. S. N., aide to Secretary
of the Navy Daniels, signaled the
Navy Department from a window in
the White House and word was at
once flashed from the navy wireless
to the Atlantic fleet.

Simultaneously the news was flash-
ed by telegraph and cable to every
fort and army reservation in the
United States and its insular posses-
sions.

Announcement of the signing of the
measure was greeted with a chorus of
steam whistles sounded from all parts
of the National Capital and from fac-
tories in Georgetown and across the
Potomac at Alexandria, Va.

Crowds in the street cheered the news
wildly.

Presents Bill in Person.
Jerry South, Clerk of the House,
presented the resolution in person to
the Senate.

The usual proceeding was followed.
South, entering the center aisle of
the Senate, awaited a pause that fol-
lowed the morning prayer.

"A message from the House of Rep-
resentatives," announced a Senate se-
cretary.

"Mr. President, said South.
"Mr. Secretary," Marshall replied.
"I present Senate joint resolution
No. 1," said South, declaring that
a state of war exists between the im-
(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CLOSED ZONE ON POTOMAC

Navy Bars Vessels From Vicinity of
Indian Head.

The Navy Department today declared
a closed zone on the Potomac river in
the vicinity of the Indian Head proving
ground, while tests of the big guns are
being conducted.

There will be no interference with
the regulation trips of excursion
steamers to points on the Potomac
and Chesapeake bay, but small boats
will be held up by naval vessels pa-
trolling the closed zone during the
hours the tests are in operation.

Tests are being made of the new
16-inch guns for the fleet, and naval
officials feared there might be loss
of life unless the river in the vicinity
of the plant was closed during the
hours the tests were made.

TRAIN ROBBER ESCAPES.

H. Grady Webb, convicted leader of
the gang of train robbers that held
up Baltimore and Ohio train No. 1 at
Central Station, W. Va., two years
ago and got away with ninety pack-
ages of unsigned bank notes, is again
at large. Webb escaped from four
marshals while on a Southern Rail-
way train en route to the Atlanta
penitentiary to serve a twenty-five
year term.

He was regarded as one of the most
skilful and daring bandits since the
hey day of the James Boys.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR PROCLAMATION

Whereas, The Congress of the United States in the
exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have
resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and the House
of Representatives, bearing date this day, "That a state of
war between the United States and the Imperial German
Government which has been thrust upon the United States
is hereby formally declared;"

Whereas, It is provided by section 4067 of the revised
statutes, as follows:

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United
States and any foreign nation or government or any invasion
or predatory incursion is perpetrated, offensive, or threaten-
ed against the territory of the United States, by any fore-
ign nation or government, and the President makes pub-
lic proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens,
or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males
of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be with-
in the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be
liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed,
as alien enemies.

Aliens May Become Liable.

"The President is authorized, in any such event, by his
proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the con-
duct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward
the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of
the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what
cases, and upon what security their residence shall be per-
mitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, being
permitted to reside within the United States, refuse to de-
part therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which
are found necessary in the premises and for the public
safety;

Whereas, by sections 4068, 4069, and 4070 of the Re-
vised Statutes further provision is made relative to alien
enemies;

NOW, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of
the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all
whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the
United States and the Imperial German Government; and I
do specially direct all officers, civil or military of the United
States, that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge
of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, more-
over, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in
loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its founda-
tion to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws
of the land and give undivided and willing support to those
measures which may be adopted by the constitutional au-
thorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in
obtaining a sure and just peace;

Must Reserve Peace.

And, acting upon and by virtue of the authority vested
in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the
said sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further
proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the
part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, deni-
zens, or subjects of Germany, being males of the age of
fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United
States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose
of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised
statutes are termed alien denizens, shall be as follows:

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace
toward the United States and to refrain from crime against
the public safety and from violating the laws of the United
States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to re-
frain from actual hostility or giving of information, or aid
or comfort, to the enemies of the United States, and to com-
ply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which
may be from time to time promulgated by the President;
and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance
with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit
of their lives and occupations, and be accorded the consid-
eration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except
so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own pro-
tection and for the safety of the United States; and toward
such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance
with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to

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GERMAN SHIPS ALL DAMAGED

Taken Over by U. S. to Pre-
vent Further Injury,
Says McAdoo.

TWO RAIDERS ARE GUARDED

Formal Seizure and Confisca-
tion Expected as Next
Development.

The United States Government to-
day took possession of all the German
merchant vessels in American ports.
Announcement to this effect was
made at the Treasury Department in
the following official statement:

"Secretary McAdoo announced to-
day that for the purpose of protecting
the vessels from further injury and
until a decision can be reached as
to their proper disposition, customs
guards have been placed on board all
German merchant vessels anchored in
the ports of the United States. The
officers and crews have been taken
into custody by the Department of
Labor, pending a determination of
their status."

Raiders Also Seized.

At the same time it was announced
that the Navy Department had taken
possession of the converted German
raiders at Philadelphia. The War De-
partment some time ago placed guards
over the German merchant vessels in-
terned in the Philippines and the har-
bor of Cristobal, Canal Zone.

It was learned authoritatively at
the Treasury, following the announce-
ment that the customs officials had
found, on taking over the merchant
ships, that the machinery of prac-
tically every one of them has been so
badly damaged as to make it impos-
sible for most of the ships to be used
for many months. A detailed inven-
tory into the amount of damage
done has been ordered.

It was stated, moreover, that the
Government now knows beyond ques-
tion of doubt that the German freight-
er Liebenfels, which sank in the har-
bor of Charleston, S. C., shortly after
diplomatic relations were severed
was the victim of a deliberate plot on
the part of her crew to destroy the
vessel. Examination disclosed the fact
that the sea cocks of the ship had
been opened.

U. S. Will Use Ships.

Although Secretary McAdoo would
not admit that the German ships have
technically been seized as yet by the
American Government, it is known
that the Government plans to take
formal possession. In the case of the
merchant ships, it is understood that
most of them are to be requisitioned
in the name of the Government Ship-
ping Board, and placed in foreign
trade service. At the conclusion of
the war the owners of the vessels may
be compensated, provided in the
meantime the vessels have not been
destroyed by German submarines.

Altogether a total of ninety-one
merchant vessels, 594,096 gross tons,
or 351,820 net tons, have been seized.
No attempt has been made to disturb
the fourteen interned Austrian ves-
sels. Besides the merchant ships
taken over are the commerce raiders
Kron Prinz Wilhelm and Prinz Htel
Friedrich at Philadelphia and sev-
eral small war craft, including the
light cruiser Jeier interned at Guam.

The crews of the seized German
ships will be detained for the time
being as immigrants, the Department
of Labor announced today. They
will be treated as ordinary aliens,
and if they apply for admission into
this country, the case of each man
will be taken up separately by the
department.

Ninety-one Vessels Seized.

At Hoboken, N. J., alone eighteen
vessels, including the giant Vaterland,
were taken over. In all, twenty-seven
ships were seized in New York waters.
The total number of German ships
in American waters which were
seized is ninety-one. They represent
a total gross tonnage of 594,096.

From Philadelphia, Boston, New Or-
leans, Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C.,
San Francisco, and other ports came
reports during the morning of the
seizure of ships. No trouble was re-
ported. In -- -- instance, marines or
bluejackets were armed, waiting for
the signal to take over the ships.
The signal was word that the House
had passed the war resolution.

In New York harbor a long, gray,
war-painted destroyer waited just off
the bow of the giant Vaterland. Her
guns were trained on the enemy sea
monster. The busy launch of Col-
lector of the Port Malone churned the
waters of the bay as he hastened on
his early morning enterprise. All
night long he had waited for the or-
der to seize the ships. His deputies--
by scores--were on the docks and
piers in Hoboken, New York, and at
Staten Island. When the word came
the waiting men hurried aboard. The
German sailors were ordered to pack
their belongings, and were hurried
away to Ellis Island. The same
scenes were enacted at other ports.

In all cases the enemy sailors were
sent to the immigration station, and
some later being released on parole.
At New London the steamer Wille-
had, which has served as mother ship